

# The Herald and News.

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## TRUSTEES CITY SCHOOLS MAKE ANNUAL REPORT

### Recommend An Extra Tax Levy to Meet Expenses—The Report in Full.

In making our report to the citizens we are pleased to express the opinion that our schools are keeping pace with the general progress of education. The 1913-14 session of the city schools of Newberry was one of the best in the history of the schools. It was characterized by work, system, and a spirit of cooperation among teachers, pupils, patrons and friends. The desire to improve the efficiency of the schools, as to scholarship, curriculum, equipment, buildings and grounds seems to have taken hold of the people of the city generally.

New sewer and heating systems were installed at the Boundary street school. The Speers buildings also had considerable repairs, which were greatly needed. The total cost of repairs at these schools was \$4658.36. Four thousands dollars of this amount was realized from the sale of improvement notes, as authorized by an act of the legislature and approved by the people in 1912, when a special one mill tax for improvements was levied for two years. At that time this amount seemed adequate; but when the work was commenced it was found necessary to do other work, which ran the account \$658.36 over the amount provided.

The present condition of the school buildings, so far as heating and sewerage are concerned, seems adequate. But repairs are still needed on the Speers street building, though they are not of such a nature as to hinder the efficiency of the school work.

Through the efforts of the Civic League, and the two school improvement associations the Boundary street and Speers street schools have been equipped with drinking fountains and libraries of about 200 volumes each, and the high school with a drinking fountain.

At the high school a domestic science department was also added at the beginning of the session. This department was conducted very economically and very successfully considering that it was its first year in the schools. Thirty high school girls took advantage of this course. While this work was done in the afternoons, and in addition to the other classroom work, the pupils did it cheerfully and with a great deal of interest and profit to themselves. Following is the account with this department: Special donation by the county board for this department \$200.00 Private contributions for supplies and equipment 96.55

Total receipts for this department \$296.55 Expended for equipment and supplies \$136.45 Expended for salary Miss Mary Wall 180.00

Total expense of department \$316.45 Total extra cost of this department 19.90

Value of present equipment now ready for use \$183.09 At the opening of the last session there were 63 pupils in the eighth grade. Considering this entirely too many pupils for one section the board elected an additional high school teacher at a salary of \$450. At the same time in order to relieve a similar congestion in the third and fourth grades at Speers street school the board arranged with the Helena school district to have their entire school consisting of a teacher and 13 pupils, transferred to Speers street school. The arrangement was one of mutual helpfulness without expense to either district.

The board has been conscientious in all its efforts to serve the school well. The greatest care has been exercised in the selection of teachers, in the expenditure of funds, and in all other matters intrusted to it.

The expense of doing the necessary repairs was greater than anticipated. Otherwise the expenses for the year were not unusual. While there was an additional teacher at the high school at a salary of \$450, the tuition from private sources was \$1536.65 as against \$1040.58 for the previous year, or an increase of \$496.07. The night school conducted at West End

for three months during the winter was supported by an additional donation of \$58 by the Newberry cotton mill. The music department at the high school was maintained by private tuition.

The total enrollment in the schools during the year was 1,279 as against 1,227 during the previous year. There is an outlook for a very large attendance next year and a need of still additional force. We should be glad that we were able to give Speers street school an additional teacher, so that there would be seven teachers instead of six for the seven grades. We should be glad also to furnish an additional teacher at West End school. And it is probable that another teacher will be needed at the high school. At the Hoge school at least two of the teachers need assistants.

With the present deficit of \$1,352.09 and the present additional needs in the schools the board feels entirely warranted in appealing to the citizens of Newberry for a reasonable increase in the tax levy for school purposes. We ask that the special one mill voted for repairs to be collected for two years, 1913 and 1914, be continued after this year as a part of the extra tax for regular purposes, and that an additional mill be added, making the total tax for school purposes in this city ten mills. When we consider the facts that this tax is so much needed here, and that the city of Laurens pays ten and a half mills for school purposes, Greenwood 12, Saluda 12-1-2, Marion 15, Dillon 15, and Pickens 18 mills solely for the support of public education, and the importance of it, we feel that we should raise the school tax in Newberry from nine, as it now is, to ten mills as soon as possible. The board has no way of paying up its deficits except from funds voted by the public, unless as was done in Columbia, S. C., this year, an appropriation of \$10,000 was made by the city council in order to reduce a deficit of \$25,000 in the public schools of that city.

We respectfully submit the following tables showing the income and disbursements, and the attendance during the past scholastic year:

Income.	
Poll tax	\$ 667.00
Three mills constitutional tax	2,883.45
Four mills extra tax	8,651.32
Dox tax	40.00

Total tax	\$12,241.77
Balance 1913	24.08
County board to domestic science	200.00
Private contributions to domestic science	96.55
Term extension for State	100.00
Tuition, private sources	1,594.65
Cash from improvement notes	4323.60
For library	30.00
From sale of a motor	40.00
One mill levy for repairs	2,162.82
Accounts outstanding and payable	1,352.09
Total	\$22,165.56

Disbursements.	
Superintendent's salary	\$ 1,500.00
Teachers' salaries, white	9,343.00
Teachers' salaries, colored	1,755.90
Teacher domestic science	180.00
Janitors	604.50

Total salaries	\$13,382.50
Printing	117.10
Supplies	377.32
Water and lights	235.49
Fuel, coal and wood	416.88
Repairs	4,658.36
Insurance	156.60
Night school	58.00
Library	40.00
Interest	345.30
Paid on Improvement notes	2,150.80
Domestic science	126.45
Commencement expenses	25.60
Balance on hand	64.86
Total	\$22,165.56

Enrollment by Grades.			
	Boys	Girls	Total
First Grade	73	52	125
Second Grade	62	53	115
Third Grade	43	48	91
Fourth Grade	64	47	111
Fifth Grade	28	37	65
Sixth Grade	31	23	54
Seventh Grade	23	26	49
Eighth Grade	29	34	63
Ninth Grade	10	24	34
Tenth Grade	7	13	20

## MANNING RAISES BLEASE QUESTION

### BRINGS ADMINISTRATION INTO STATE CAMPAIGN

#### Orangeburg Crowd Cries Encouragement as He Assails Chief Executive's Record.

The State.

Orangeburg, July 29.—Richard I. Manning, candidate for governor, at the meeting of candidates for State offices here today for the first time during the campaign injected the issue of Bleasism or what is commonly considered the policy of the present administration. Throughout his attack on this issue the audience cheered as one man for the sentiments expressed, and there were about 900 citizens of Orangeburg county present, who gave to each candidate an attentive and respectful hearing. Like the meeting at St. George yesterday, the cheers, when factionalism was brought in, were for E. D. Smith, candidate for United States senator, and the applause which was given every speaker, was both louder and longer when the sentiments expressed were in favor of strict enforcement of law and against the injudicious use of the pardoning power.

Charles Carroll Simms again attacked John G. Richards for his numerous political affiliations, telling in contrast of his own long friendship for the governor.

W. C. Irby, Jr., stated that many times he had refused to sign petitions for pardons and paroles and that his friendship for the governor was based on personal opinion.

The meeting was called to order at 10:35 o'clock by Adam H. Moss, county chairman. The Rev. Watson B. Duncan offered prayer.

Practically nothing new was brought out by the candidates for the other offices.

#### Richards on His Record.

John G. Richards, candidate for governor, spoke of his work as railroad commissioner. He asked that the "limelight be turned on his private and public character."

"I think the general principle of working the convicts upon the highways of the county in which they are convicted," said the speaker, "is a wise one and therefore I favor it, but am unalterably opposed to working white and negro convicts together or forcing terms of social equality in the camp or stockade."

"I shall stand for a strict enforcement of the law with fairness to all our people and without partiality to any. I believe, however, that justice should be tempered with mercy."

"I shall stand for an economical administration of our State government, with, of course, a proper regard for the protection and development of the various interests of the State."

"I shall advocate a complete revision and readjustment of the tax laws of the State and the adoption of

Eleventh Grade	—	2	2
Night school	18	21	39
Total	391	380	771

Colored:

	Boys	Girls	Total
First Grade	90	42	102
Second Grade	29	48	77
Third Grade	28	45	73
Fourth Grade	12	27	39
Fifth Grade	21	28	49
Sixth Grade	7	15	22
Seventh Grade	12	19	31
Eighth Grade	4	18	22
Ninth Grade	4	11	15
Tenth Grade	4	8	12

Total 211 297 508  
Percentage of attendance white schools, 85.6 per cent.  
Percentage of attendance negro schools, 89.3 per cent.

Average annual cost of tuition per pupil, white \$12.35.  
Average annual cost of tuition per pupil, negro \$3.45.

Each pupil's share of superintendent's salary, white and negro, \$1.17.  
Respectfully submitted,

W. A. McSwain,  
J. Y. Jones,  
W. G. Mayes,  
L. W. Floyd,  
L. G. Eskridge.

a system of assessment that will make all property bear its honest and just proportion of the burden of taxation. No system of taxation can be just that does not bear upon every class of property equitably."

Mr. Richards made his usual attack on compulsory education. "His statement favoring Blease as United States senator caused a torrent of cheers for both Smith and Blease. In reply to an auditor he said that he had voted against the increase in freight rates and that if it was shown otherwise he would withdraw from the race."

Charles Carroll Simms spoke of his "love for the laboring man," and said that he was not arraying class against class, but was uniting them.

#### Richard's Friendship.

"Mr. Richards," he said, "has been a persistent and consistent friend of Ben Tillman, Gov. Ansel and Gonzales, all enemies of Gov. Blease. What string will he play, if elected governor? If you believe he is sincere let him bide his time. What claim has he for your votes? No, let him stay a railroad commissioner. I have never yet been a coattail swinger, and today I hold no commission."

"Blease is not going to control me," he declared, "if I am elected governor." This was an answer to a questioning auditor. "Mr. Richards is a great quitter of a job," he said, "and is here now electioneering and yet being paid as a railroad commissioner."

#### Ask For Promotion.

Charles A. Smith asked promotion to the governor's chair on his record as lieutenant governor. He said that he stood for economy in government with no waste of the people's money or appropriations beyond the income of the State.

He stated that he was in favor of an educated and citizens of placing adequate facilities within the reach of a rising generation. "I believe," he said, "that the compulsion of love and pride and public opinion will as readily banish illiteracy as mandatory legislation." He repeated his stand on prohibition.

Mendel L. Smith said that he was making his plea for suffrage on the highest platform. He spoke of the value of good roads and the use of lime deposits for the cheaper production of fertilizer. He paid a tribute to the work of the State board of health.

"One of the greatest blessings we can promise," he said, "is to bring security to the people." He asked if life was safer in the State than it was a few years ago; not a hand went up and there were many shouts of "no." He eulogized Judge Massey of Virginia for his fearlessness in handling the Allen case when as soon as he pronounced sentence, was shot. He said that he would honor the verdicts of the juries, the prosecution of solicitors and the sentences of judges. He was cheered for his stand against the abuse of the pardoning power.

Lowndes J. Browning said that he had no appeal to passion or factionalism. He charged that Statewide compulsory education would increase the tax levy five mills. He asked that Mr. Clinkscales state what would he do with the 150,000 negro children. He advocated in brief outline his plan for rural credits, which would enable farmers to own their homes and farms.

He spoke of his being in favor of abolishing the personal property tax, "which has proven inefficient," and the substitution thereof of a graduated tax on inheritances and incomes.

John G. Clinkscales said that he pointed with pride to the increase in material prosperity in this State. "We must give more attention," said the speaker, "to the development of our human interests."

#### In a Sister State.

"North Carolina," he declared, "would not rescind their compulsory education law for anything." He stated that it was time to lay aside the "nigger scare." He argued that the law forbid putting a child under 12 years of age in the cotton mill and that the child should be put in school before that time. He was warmly applauded.

Robert A. Cooper spoke of the power of the chief executive and then discussed the "paramount issue—law or lawlessness." "There can be no industrial development," he

said, "unless it is based on law and order. I shall ever honor, therefore, the verdicts of juries."

Mr. Cooper stated that his friends would be those who obey the law and that his efforts would be used to suppress the lawless. He advocated "provision for Statewide education" before such a law is enacted. He stated positively that a Statewide compulsory school attendance law at this time could not be enforced. He then outlined his scheme to place a farm demonstration school in each county so that the farmers could advance the great agricultural interest of this State. One good of such schools, he pointed out, would be preparing the farmers against the threatened invasion of the boll weevil. "I stand for a proper support of our State board of health," said Mr. Cooper as he spoke of his advocacy of expending the benefits of public health service.

John T. Duncan spoke of the "system." He caused a great deal of laughter at the expense of other candidates for governor.

#### Irby Challenges Papers.

W. C. Irby, Jr., told of his work in the legislature. "I challenge the newspapers," he said, "to show one thing in Irby's record that was against the interests of the working people." He told of his fight against the immigration bureau and charged that Richard I. Manning in the senate, Mendel L. Smith and John G. Richards in the house and Robert A. Cooper had "put it over the people." He told of the bill, of which he was the author, to make cotton mills submit reports and repeated his denunciation of the "cotton mill merger."

Mr. Irby advocated a system of rural credits similar to that of New Zealand.

"I have had the courage," he said, "to refuse to sign petitions for pardons and paroles when I thought it best to do it," said Mr. Irby in answer to a question as to how he would use the pardoning power. He stated that he would be a friend of his enemies, if he thought his enemies were right, saying that he would be a "governor of all the people."

"What do you call an enemy?" asked an auditor.

"One who goes behind my back, tells a lie on me and knows that it is a lie," responded Mr. Irby, and the audience cheered. He said that he was a friend of the governor because of "personal opinion, to which all are entitled." Mr. Irby was well received.

Richard I. Manning said that there is "but one issue in South Carolina," as there was a certain amount of agreement towards the other issues which he outlined. This issue, he pointed out emphatically, was the perpetuation of the policies of the present administration.

"The senatorial campaign," said Mr. Manning, "has overshadowed the State campaign. I fear our people may lose sight of the importance of the race for State offices. I can not overstate the importance of the State campaign. A senator in Washington has but one vote in the congress for our country while a governor to a large extent has the destiny of his State in his hands."

#### The Vital Issue.

"And this brings me to the issue most vital to all South Carolinians. In my opening speech of the campaign I declared that I would not inject factionalism into this campaign, and I have not done so. But, against my wishes, developments have brought us face to face with the fact that the race for the gubernatorial chair has narrowed down to the question whether a man stands with those wishing the perpetuation of the policies of the present administration with its lawlessness or whether he stands at the head of that other element which thinks the present administration is a disgrace to the State."

"The paramount issue of this campaign is not good roads; it is not liquor; even compulsory education is a minor question compared with the real issue. The one tremendous issue before the people of South Carolina in this campaign is the condition of demoralization brought about by Gov. Blease's administration."

"In my opening speech I declared I had never approved the course of Gov. Blease. Now I do not criticise the personal record of Mr. Blease; the issue is not Blease. The great, vital

question before the State is whether or not the man elected governor will carry on his administration as a continuation of the present one, granting unreasonable pardons and paroles at the rate of 300 whites and 800 negroes in three and a half years, allowing lawlessness and crime to be rampant in the land, and encouraging a veritable reign of terror."

"There are men who have stood before you today asking your support for the governorship, professing to be followers of Gov. Blease. It is only natural to infer that if elected they would do as Gov. Blease has done. Will you stand for it? Will you allow the old-time fair name of South Carolina for another two years to be a by-word for lawlessness and political rottenness? I am here to tell you that Gov. Blease's administration has been a disgrace to South Carolina. Our State is held up before the eyes of the civilized world as a State disgraced. She can not show her face among her sister States without blushes of deepest shame. She has been humiliated; she has been dragged in the mire. And what has brought us to such a pass? Again I ask you, Will you allow this thing to continue? I don't believe you will. I believe you are looking for the man as governor who will restore South Carolina to a law-abiding, law-respecting State. He must be one who is true—who is unwavering in his character and who stands without any question for the right."

"I call upon the people of South Carolina to consider the condition that faces us. I am not an eleventh hour convert to the cause of anti-Bleasism, scolded, but have stood always where I stand now. In those years when Bleasism had the upper hand I was fighting with the men who went down in the defeat in a cause we consider on the side of law and order in South Carolina. I promise that if I am elected governor the reign of terror in our State will come to an end."

The crowd applauded frequently while Mr. Manning was speaking.

Mr. Manning was given two bouquets.

John B. Adger Mullally spoke last and the meeting adjourned at 3:10 o'clock.

The meeting tomorrow will be held at St. Matthews.

## COUNTY CANDIDATES

### The Men Who Signed the Pledge and Paid Their Assessments Monday.

The following candidates signed the pledge on Monday and paid their assessments. The list closed at 12 o'clock so these will be all the Democratic candidates in the county.

#### House of Representatives.

Goe. S. Mower.  
C. T. Wyeche.  
J. W. Folk.  
B. V. Chapman.  
Arthur Kibler.  
H. O. Long.  
Neal W. Workman.  
Gregory Harmon.  
J. B. Derrick.

#### Probate Judge.

C. C. Schumpert.

#### County Supervisor.

J. H. Chappell.  
J. C. Sample.  
H. M. Booser.  
L. I. Feagle.  
D. L. Leitzsey.  
C. C. Boland.  
L. C. Livingstone.  
J. M. Wicker.

#### For Magistrate.

Nos. 1 and 8 Townships—C. W. Douglass, E. L. Rodelsperger, L. M. Player, T. G. Williams, B. F. Mills, J. L. Dickert.  
Township No. 2—C. H. Alewine, S. J. D. Price.  
Township No. 3—Jas H. Adams, Jno. B. McCullum, W. D. Rutherford.  
Township No. 4—A. J. Holt, R. M. Aughtry, Jno. W. Scott.  
Township No. 5—H. H. Connor.  
Township No. 6—J. H. Dorroh, R. B. Guin.  
Township No. 7—W. P. Allen, W. R. Reid.  
Township No. 9—W. T. Gibson, S. L. Fellers, B. B. Hair, G. M. Kinard.  
Township No. 10—J. Kibler, E. H. Wertz, J. A. Kinard.  
Township No. 11—H. H. Ruff, W. B. Graham, K. A. Kibler.